

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

For S. S. Umilti, San Francisco, June 21, 1889.
(From our special correspondent.)

Sugar Matters.

An Eastern authority gives the following encouraging information: The question of price is fast becoming of secondary importance to question of supplies, of both raws and refined. A notable feature of the week is the further decrease of 11.261 tons in receipts from Cuba and news from the British West Indies that the season is closing with 15,000 tons less sugar for shipment from Trinidad than last season, and corresponding shortages from other islands. Thus far there has been no extraordinary decrease in the United States receipts (33,291 tons) under last year; but no interest does not consist in what we have received, but in what we have in hand and are to receive, and where it is to come from. The importers stock is but 24,222 tons against 150,135 tons, a deficiency of 125,913 tons which last year existed in local stocks for refiners to draw against as their own supplies gave out. The refiners have lost 5,585 tons for the week, and have now but 28,800 tons in excess of same time last year. A point which cannot be emphasized too much is apparent from these figures. The importers will have no local stocks as they had last year to give the refiners, when the usual foreign supplies gave out; therefore the necessity for hunting the world for unusual supplies is many times multiplied, for the refiners' stocks must be maintained and increased to give them any security at all against an absolute dearth of supplies. They must not only fill the void of last year, but the increased void of this year, caused by the 125,013 tons minus of importers stock. Only two sources are open for this, the East Indies and Europe, in both of which they must compete with European buyers. Total stock in all the principal countries by latest mail and cable dates is 782,566 tons, against 1,065,466 tons at same time last year. A prominent planter and Senator of the United States writes that the drought has seriously injured the growing sugar crop of Louisiana.

Foreign Affairs.
The ship-owners of Liverpool have unanimously refused to grant the advance wages demanded by the striking seamen.

The Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, whose vessels run between Liverpool and New York, announce that a vessel will be specially fitted out and moored in the Mersey, in which non-union seamen can be boarded during the time steamers are in port and provided with police protection.

The large tea warehouse of Cornes & Co. of Yokohama was burned on June 24, causing a loss of \$20,000. A Japanese has been arrested on suspicion that he intended to assassinate Count Goto, the new Cabinet officer. The Van Schaick Hall of the Reform Church of America was opened recently in Yokohama. The stewardess of the steamer City of Sydney committed suicide by jumping overboard while on the voyage from Hongkong to Kobe.

The old adage that "it is an ill wind that blows no good" is forcibly applied in the sinking two months ago with a full load of passengers and a valuable cargo of the British steamer Cotopaxi. She struck a rock in the extraordinarily tortuous channel that connects the two oceans near Terra del Fuogo and sank in eight minutes. Nothing was known of her loss for two weeks. Now Colonel Beeson, the Chilean Consul-General, advertises for proposals for the laying of a cable between Puerto Montt, south of Valparaiso, and a point in the Straits of Magellan near the Atlantic. On the discovery of the loss of the Cotopaxi the Chilean Government determined to establish at once quick communication between its settlements in this distant region and its capital, which, when accomplished, will establish cable communication with Cape Horn.

Torrential rains, accompanied by thunder, have swept over Hesse, Southwest Prussia, Nassau and Thuringia. The storm extended east to Saxony, south to Bavaria. Serious damage has been done to crops. Several persons and a large number of cattle perished.

Ostrag on the Black Sea, near Odessa, was nearly destroyed by fire. A thousand people are homeless. The damage is estimated at a million rubles.

The Mexican Government has just officially promulgated the treaty which was signed at Washington with Japan on the 30th of November last. It marks a new era in the diplomatic relations of Japan with the Western powers, and will probably be shortly followed by the negotiations of a similar treaty between the United States and Japan. This is the first time that Mexico has had the honor of initiating a new departure in treaty relations with the Eastern powers, and the Mexican officials are naturally elated over the prominence and advantage which this step has given them.

Another large diamond robbery is reported from Leipzig, where Holtzner's jewelry store was entered by means of skeleton keys and diamonds to the value of 75,000 marks were stolen. The police are looking for two Americans who were staying in Leipzig with a lady, and who have vanished since the robbery.

The King of Holland has had a serious relapse from his recent recovery.

Half the city of Lachan, Province

of Seochuen, was recently destroyed by fire. The conflagration raged for four days and it is estimated that 12,000 persons were killed, most of them crushed while trying to escape from the narrow streets. Ten thousand persons are homeless.

The latest news from Hayti shows that Legitime is now in a precarious situation. The troops of Hippolyte have overrun the whole country, pursuing Legitime to Port-au-Prince, his last stronghold. Hippolyte had 15,000 men before the place, while Legitime, with a much smaller force, was making a last stand, four miles from the city.

In another yacht-race the Valkyrie led for twenty miles, when she was overhauled by the Yaran. The wind then died out. Both vessels got becalmed and the race was not finished.

American Affairs.
In response to a letter dated May 31st from Hon. W. W. Morrow of San Francisco, stating that the workmen on the cruiser Charleston had contributed each a 10-cent silver piece, making a total of \$150, to be used in enriching the metal of the Charleston's bell, the Secretary of the Navy says:

Among the many and costly presents that have been lately made by towns and by individuals to ships of the navy, there is none that the department values and appreciates more highly than this spontaneous offering from the workmen of the Charleston. It was a peculiarly appropriate and graceful thought that led them to cast a permanent memorial of their united labors. The vessel was named after one of the oldest historic cities of the Atlantic Coast and built in the metropolis of the Pacific, and it may be regarded as a type of the strength and unity of our Republic, and the ring of true metal in its bell, due to the free contributions of the 1,000 men who built this ship, will be a constant witness to the independence and patriotic spirit of our best citizens, the workmen of America. Very respectfully,

B. F. Tracy, Secy.
The Union Iron Works have asked for an extension of time wherein to complete the Charleston, on the grounds that the English plans furnished for the machinery are defective and have proven inoperative. The plea will be considered, and if satisfactory the request will be granted.

W. B. Brooks & Son, among the largest coal operators in the Hocking Valley, assigned. Assets \$250,000, liabilities, \$150,000.

A bank sneak has relieved the French bank in San Francisco of several thousand dollars.

Morris C. Baum, a young San Francisco lawyer and prominent official of the Republican party, has been traveling in Europe with a young woman on money raised from the money lenders. His notes were endorsed Auspacher Bros., and the endorsements are discovered to be forgeries. He is now on his way back to San Francisco.

An enquiry is being made into the death of Mrs. Theresa Honey who died nearly a year ago. She was formerly the wife of Captain Barroughs who died in Honolulu. It is thought that she was slowly poisoned by a man named Warneke, who disappeared soon after her death with all her money, amounting to \$50,000.

T. K. James, steward of the Zealandia, received an ovation from the passengers on arrival here. They were highly delighted with the courtesy and commissariat of the steward's department.

A disaster occurred at Holyoke, Mass. Three canals supply the water-power for the mills. The water broke through the raceway of the Cabot-street Mill, demolishing the southern part of the building and carrying away the railroad bridge. Only for the lower canal to empty into, the water would have submerged the entire lower part of the city. The canal contains one hundred times as much water as the Johnson town reservoir did. The damage will amount to \$100,000, and the accident will necessitate the closing of all the mills.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received a telegram from the cashier of the Puget Sound National Bank at Seattle, W. T., saying: "The loss to the banks by fire is nominal. All the vaults stood the test well and the banks are now doing business in temporary quarters."

Secretary Tracy has transmitted to Rear Admiral Kimberly a copy of the minutes of U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of New York, G. A. R. It is a greeting on the lucky escape of Admiral Kimberly and the officers and men of the U. S. S. Trenton, Vandallia and the Nipsic, and to Captain Kane, the officers and men of the Calliope for their noble conduct.

Lightning played havoc with the churches in New York. The spire of the Church of Immaculate Conception was struck and a panic ensued among hundreds of women who were going to confession. Two churches in Newark were struck, and the Standard Oil tanks at Communipaw, N. J., and Long Island City were struck and fired. The total loss in Jersey City amounts to \$400,000. A thunder-bolt struck the National Storage Dock at Communipaw, ripped off the roof of a large oil-tank head and hurled it seventy feet in the air. The total damage in this city and vicinity will reach \$600,000.

Colonel Rogers, who has charge of the registration at Johnston states that from all he can learn the population amounted to about 25,000. This accounts for 10,000 people supposed to be lost. The earlier report to the effect that 12,000 to 15,000 people were missing was based upon

the supposition that there were 35,000 inhabitants in these boroughs. The general opinion among well posted people is that the loss of life is between 3,000 and 4,000. The total number of bodies recovered is 1,990.

The mass at the stone bridge has been fired and is burning furiously. With it destroyed all hope of recovering the bodies that are certainly there entombed.

The mail train on the Panhandle road, West bound, was wrecked near Steubenville, Ohio. Two persons were killed and four severely injured. Several postal cars were wrecked. The train consisted of an engine, one express car and four postal cars, and was running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

Sporting Notes.
Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, by a letter to Earl Dunraven, accepts the English challenge. The races will be sailed over the outside course. General Faine will be the umpire and Captain Phoenix is suggested as alternate.

The sixty-ton center-board lugger Paradox, destined to race in American waters, was launched at Eastbourne, England. The Paradox is 70 feet in length by 20 beam, and will draw 9 feet of water. She will carry twenty-six tons of lead on the keel and spread 7,000 square feet of canvas. Experts are enthusiastic over her.

O'Connor defeated Lee by one mile in the boat race on the Great Salt Lake.

Henry C. Peterson of San Francisco, the well-known sculler, sent from Salt Lake City a challenge to John McKay of Halifax, N. S., to row him a single-scull race. The race is to be three miles with a turn, and to take place on some eastern lake, for \$1,000 a side, the race to take place four weeks after the articles are signed.

Tolstoy's Bleak Study.

The great Russian novelist, Tolstoy, writes in a study as bare, bleak, cold and unadorned as are the steps of his native clime. There is neither carpet on the floor nor draperies in the window, nor flowers, nor paintings, nor bric-a-brac. There is scarcely even any furniture—an old lounge, pushed against one wall, an immense table in a hopeless litter of papers, periodicals, manuscripts and books of reference, near it a chair, and in an opposite corner a second table, also covered with pamphlets, but these assorted and arranged in piles. The room is divided into two compartments by an unpaneled wooden partition which runs halfway up to the ceiling and from which depend two wooden racks—used by Tolstoy in his garden, and in the corner stands a wooden spade—above it, hanging from some wooden pegs, Tolstoy's great, caped overcoat. Evidently the famous writer plunges so deeply into the subject of his writings as to be oblivious of his surroundings. [Pittsburg Commercial.]

Religion in Schools.

In Belgium religious teaching is usually given at the commencement or at the end of school hours, but children are excused if parents request it. In Austria the religious teaching is under the supervision of the Church; in Bavaria it is a part of the curriculum, and is given by the parish priest. In Holland the school house may be used by the priests only out of school hours. In Hungary arrangements are made for every denomination to provide some religious instruction in the schools. In Norway the Lutheran religion is taught. In Prussia religious instruction is compulsory. In Saxony the master teaches the Protestant religion, the priest also teaching, where the pupils are Catholics. Religion is taught in Sweden, but pupils are excused on request of parents. In Wurttemberg one-third of the school time is given to religious instruction. [Journal of Education.]

Small Salaries.

It is not only American consuls who can complain of their salary's smallness. Lady Musgrave, the widow of the late Governor of Queensland, is a daughter of Cyrus Field, of Atlantic Cable fame. She possesses a mind of her own. By way of replying to certain charges of parsimony in viceregal affairs she recently showed the Premier of the colony her expense book, which revealed a deficiency of £3,000 between the official salary of the Governor (£5,000) and the cost of maintaining Government House. Lady Musgrave further told the Queensland Premier that if she had not had a large private income settled upon her by her father, her late husband and herself would not have been able to keep up even a moderate style of living at Government House.

The Emperor William of Germany reviewed the crew of the war-ship Alexandrine, which has been ordered to Samoa, and addressing the men he spoke in eulogistic terms of the devotion and discipline of the naval heroes who perished during the recent hurricane at Samoa.

A letter was recently discovered among the Massachusetts State archives, written by William Cullen Bryant in November, 1814, and soliciting "in the present struggle with a powerful enemy a lieutenant in the army about to be raised for the protection and defense of Massachusetts."

FATHER DAMIEN.

A Monument to be Erected to the Christian Hero at Molokai.

The Prince of Wales is taking the lead in a movement to commemorate the labors of Father Damien. An influential committee, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Dr. Sprague, Gladstone, Morley and Lord Randolph Churchill, has been named. The object is the erection of a monument over Father Damien's grave at Molokai, and the construction of a leper ward in the Hospital for Skin Diseases. The London committee will also institute full inquiry into leprosy in India.

At a meeting held in London, the Prince of Wales presiding, it was resolved to erect a memorial of the late Father Damien, who devoted the last years of his life to the care of lepers at the Sandwich Islands. The memorial will be erected at Molokai. It was also decided to construct a leper ward in London, where the study of leprosy will be encouraged.

Speaking on this subject, the San Francisco Examiner says: "The movement to erect a monument over the grave of Father Damien at Molokai is timely and its non-sectarian character thoroughly commendable. There is no sect in heroism, and one may look through all the pages of history without finding so grand a bravery as that displayed by the simple-hearted priest, who went cheerfully to a loathsome death that the outcasts of society might receive the consolations of religion. Men have been canonized for far less purity of life and fewer evidences of a lofty self-abnegation. The good man's life is his best monument, but human kind should show its appreciation of his magnificent courage in order that others may be encouraged to deeds of benevolent daring. It is only to be regretted that the monument fund was not started in San Francisco instead of far away London. It does not speak well for our appreciation of heroism when the heartiest commendation of our men of iron at Samoa came from the English press and when London must needs begin the erection of a monument to this gentle, kindly Christian martyr who gave his life that others might be saved."

The San Francisco Call says: "One of the most pleasing items of news from Europe is the announcement that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning and the Prince of Wales have started a movement for the erection of a monument to Father Damien, who lately died of leprosy on the island of Molokai. Careful readers of the Call will remember the story of this devoted priest; how, when his church called for a volunteer to serve on the leper island, in order that the wretched sufferers from that disease should not perish without the consolations of religion, he offered to undertake the duty, well knowing that he would sacrifice his life within a few years, and that he would die a cruel and horrible death far away from those he loved; how he intrepidly stepped ashore on the island which, according to the law, he never could leave again, and how, as he expected, within ten years he paid the penalty of his heroism with the life he had devoted to the noblest use."

"It is now proposed to raise a monument to him. The enterprise appeals to the highest instincts of humanity. It is so noble that in England its contemplation has effaced sectarian prejudice and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prince of Wales join hands with Cardinal Manning in furthering the work. There are situations in whose presence all denominations are as one. It would have been a credit to this city if the idea of raising a monument had originated here.

"The dispatch says that it is proposed to erect the monument over his grave. If we are not mistaken he was buried on the leper island of Molokai; and the law of Hawaii would oppose obstacles to the landing of masons on that island. It would not be prudent to gather a crowd there to inaugurate any monument. But there would be no incongruity in erecting a pillar in honor of Damien in a conspicuous part of Honolulu.

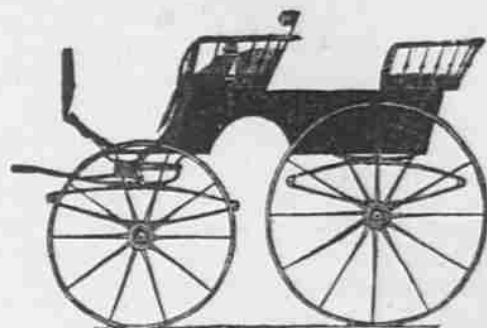
"It is believed by some persons that leprosy will die out by the beginning of the next century. It still lingers in Japan, China, Persia, East India, Asia Minor, on some of the Mediterranean islands and in the Hawaiian islands. But though no treatment has yet been discovered which will insure a cure, it is disappearing, no one knows why. Several of the old leper houses in Southern Europe and Western Asia are occupied as inns, and there is not a leper to be found in the vicinity. The old vigorous rules for the isolation of lepers are enforced nowhere except in Hawaii. It would be petic and appropriate if the disappearance of this terrible scourge, which afflicted mankind for three thousand years or more, should be commemorated hereafter by an enduring memorial to the latest of the Christian martyrs."

The Chronicle says: "The decision to erect at Molokai the monument to Father Damien ought to be revised. Whatever form the memorial takes, it should not stand in this leper island, where not one visitor to Hawaii in a thousand will see it. It should be erected in Honolulu, in a conspicuous place, so that its record of the heroic self-sacrifice of the brave priest may appeal to the thousands of tourists who pass through the city every year, as well as to the residents of the place. Damien's name can never die, though it be not engraved in enduring marble, but the place which saw his martyrdom is not the most fitting for its memorial."

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